

Peacemakers Begin Work on New Map of Europe; New York Assembly, 81 to 66, Ratifies Dry Bill

'Wets' Taunt Republicans At Session

Measure Is Put Through After Majority Party Holds Exciting Caucus

Pact Repudiated By 11 Members

Referendum Plan Voted Down; the Senate May Take Action Next Week

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—After a debate lasting nearly five hours, which was preceded by a Republican caucus in which the "dry" resolution was made a party measure, ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment was approved by the Assembly late today. The vote was 81 to 66. Eleven Republicans declined to be bound by the caucus action and joined with the Democratic and Socialist minorities in voting against adoption.

Action on the resolution probably will be taken by the Senate early next week. A caucus of Republican Senators has been called for Monday night.

The eleven Republicans who voted negatively were those who earlier in the day had joined with the minority in an unsuccessful attempt to pass a bill to carry out Governor Smith's recommendation for a referendum. They were Assemblymen Blakely and Wilson, of Westchester; Caulfield, of Kings; Jenkins, Pellet, Steinberg, of Albany, and Weiss, of New York; Miller, of Erie, and Malone and Welsh, of Albany. The absentees were McNab, Schuchardt, and Webb, Dutchess, Republicans, and McKee, Bronx, Democrat.

Women Watch Proceedings

The Assembly chamber was crowded with spectators, many of them women, throughout the long proceedings. The debate was spirited at times, but for the most part consisted of the taunting by the Democrats and Socialists of the Republican members for being lashed into line by a party whip. The Republicans, such of them as replied to the taunts, countered with the reflection that the entire prohibition programme had been forced upon the Legislature by a Democratic Congress and that the Democrats, accordingly, were not living up to the standards set by their party leaders.

The "wet" contingent was stirred to prolonged applause by the remarks of New York. At one point he said he hoped that when "the boys come home from the other side and find what you have done they will have saved enough ammunition to use on the hypocrites who have been stealing away the democracy they have been fighting to defend." Speaker Sweet had to use his gavel vigorously to quell the demonstration of approval.

Minority Leader Hopeless

Minority Leader Donohue, in closing for the anti-ratificationists, said that it would be worse than futile for him to make a long speech, because he knew the other side "had the votes." Majority Leader Adler, who ended debate for the ratificationists, said the proposition had come to the Legislature in an orderly manner and should be adopted just that way. He added that the election last fall had demonstrated that the majority of voters had repudiated the plank in the Democratic platform which called for a referendum, and that the Republicans felt they were carrying out the wishes of their constituents in voting to ratify.

Adoption of the resolution was preceded by a long period of waiting and parliamentary wrangle. The caucus was called soon after the session began. During this the Assembly stood in recess. In the caucus, which was attended by all but about a dozen of the Republicans, every one was given an opportunity to express his views.

Talk was so animated at times that echoes penetrated through the heavy stone walls into the corridors of the Capitol, but when the caucus vote was taken the result was announced as 74 to 5 in favor of adoption. Assemblymen Fennell and Chamberlain, of Oneida; F. A. Wells, of Kings; Mead, of Orange, and Everett, of St. Lawrence, were reported to have cast the negative vote.

During the progress of the secret deliberations several of those who at first had declined to participate entered the caucus room.

Referendum Bill Killed

The McElligott bill to provide for a referendum was killed immediately after the open session was resumed. It met its death as a result of a motion to recommit made by Majority Leader Adler. The vote was 80 to 66.

A long parliamentary fight followed over the adoption of a special rule to bring the ratifying resolution up for immediate consideration. The Democrats lost this skirmish. Then Mr. McElligott attempted to substitute his referendum for the ratifying clause in the original resolution. In this he was successful, the vote being 83 to 65. The ratificationists were handicapped in their part of the campaign by being without their leader, Assemblyman Walter S. McNeil, of Schenectady, who introduced the resolution, and who was reported as being seriously ill with influenza.

Ohio Senate Condemns Hearst; Wants Troops Kept From New York

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The Ohio Senate today adopted a resolution denouncing the appointment of William Randolph Hearst by Mayor Hylan as chairman of the reception committee for returning soldiers at New York and calling upon the national administration to make provisions for the return of our victorious troops from overseas through other ports than New York.

The resolution was adopted under a suspension of rule. It was then sent to the House for action. The resolution declares:

"Whereas, One William Randolph Hearst, whose loyalty and patriotism have been questioned and who has shown himself on numerous occasions to be out of sympathy with the purpose for which the boys fought, bled and died, has been appointed by the Mayor of New York to be chairman of the committee to welcome the returning troops who pass through that seaport; and,

"Whereas, Such appointment has aroused the displeasure of the returning troops and is distasteful to the people of this state;

"Therefore, Be it resolved that the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to make provision for the return of our victorious troops from overseas through other ports than New York."

Clothing Strike Ends; 44-Hour Week Granted

55,000 Workers Go Back to Shops Monday After Tie-Up of Three Months

The strike of 55,000 clothing workers of greater New York was settled yesterday.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America that all differences had been satisfactorily adjusted, that the employees had been granted a forty-four-hour week, and that the workers who have been on strike for three months will return to their jobs on Monday.

The conclusion of the long drawn-out controversy was brought about by an advisory board composed of Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board; Louis Marshall and Dr. William Z. Ripley, who took part in a series of conferences with Sidney Hillman, the employers' representative, and Max H. Friedman, president of the American Mens' and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Recommend Short Hours Over Nation

In advising the adoption of the forty-four-hour week by the manufacturers here the advisory board recommends that the shorter hours be conceded to the other 250,000 workers in the trade throughout the country. Movements for the adoption of these hours are in progress in Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other large industrial centers.

No decision was reached concerning the question of wages, the board holding that no sufficiently exact data existed upon which a proper award could be recommended. The workers asked for a 20 per cent increase. An investigation by experts is suggested upon whose findings a financial adjustment will be made later.

The report of the board urges, in part:

"The hope is earnestly expressed that the forty-four-hour week will be recognized throughout the industry, in view of the desirability of bringing about proper standardization. It would be unfortunate if the hours of labor should vary in this industry in the several important centers where it is extensively conducted.

Wages Question Not Settled

"In view of the absence of any reliable data indicating the existing basis of compensation to the employees, and the cost of living to which they are now subjected, it is impossible to reach any satisfactory conclusion without first obtaining the result of an inquiry by a skilled investigator. It is, therefore, recommended that such an investigator be designated by this board at the expense of both parties to this controversy, who shall report the facts to the board for further action."

The various problems affecting shop management, adds the report, will be taken up later. An impartial chairman will be chosen by both sides to adjudicate differences that arise.

40,000 Service Men Seeking Jobs in City

Nearly Third of Them Are Strangers Demobilized Here, Authorities Believe

Problem Called Serious

Dr. Kirchwey, Employment Director, Foresees Great Prosperity in Six Months

Forty thousand men just out of the army and navy are looking for jobs in New York. Fifteen thousand of them are strangers who decided to stay here instead of going home to look for work. The number of unemployed in the city almost doubles every week.

"The situation is serious and it soon may become alarming," is the way Dr. George W. Kirchwey, state director of the United States Employment Service put it yesterday.

New York, he said, was called upon to find work not only for its own returning sons, but for all others discharged here under the present demobilization plan who chose to cash in their transportation home and stay. Higher rents, higher food prices and an increasing civilian army of jobless are the results.

Prompt recognition by city, state and national officials of the necessity of stimulating industry and beginning all possible public improvements to absorb the surplus labor is the most potent remedy for the problem, Dr. Kirchwey says. He pointed out that 8,000,000 war industries workers throughout the country and 4,000,000 men who were under arms, at home or abroad, are now being shifted back to a peace basis, and that unless merchants and manufacturers during the next six months begin to trade and manufacture for future markets the unemployment question will become worse instead of better.

Association to Help

Demands for action to relieve unemployment came from other sources. Officials of the American Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association said that they would ask for a charter today to conduct a charitable organization. They declared that 40,000 men in uniform were now in New York looking for jobs. Some of these men are reported as trying to make a living by

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Only One U. S. Soldier In German Prison Now

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Of the American soldiers taken prisoner by the Germans during the operations of the American troops on the Western front only a single one now remains in Germany. The Associated Press correspondent has learned. This prisoner is at Stuttgart, too ill to be removed.

Portuguese Guns Pound Revolt Centre

Warships Fail to Overpower Monarchists, Who Control City of Oporto

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A wireless dispatch received from Madrid says that reports from frontier towns are to the effect that Portuguese war vessels are bombarding Oporto, which is still in control of the Monarchists.

The dispatch adds that rumors persist that former King Manuel is about to land in Portugal.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Contradictory advice regarding the status of the Monarchist revolution in Portugal are at hand today. A wireless dispatch from Madrid quotes a Vigo telegram as stating that the monarchist movement has assumed a more serious character. On the other hand, Lisbon advises declare that the government is on the point of quelling the rising.

Portuguese circles here have learned that if former King Manuel is not ready to head the monarchist movement. His followers will offer the throne to Dom Miguel of Braganza, husband of Anita Stewart, an American.

Did Not Aspire to Throne

Before the marriage of Miss Stewart to Dom Miguel of Braganza it was denied that the American girl ever could aspire to the throne of Portugal, and the denial was repeated in an interview with her mother, Mrs. James Henry Smith, published in a Paris paper shortly after the Portuguese revolution.

The former Miss Stewart is the daughter of William Rhineland Stewart, whose wife, after a divorce, married James Henry Smith, now dead. She was with her mother in Paris when she met Dom Miguel, son of the pretender to the Portuguese throne, early

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Reds Are Said To Have Given Up Petrograd

Trotsky Is Reported To Be Transferring Archives and Stores to Nizni-Novgorod

Bolsheviks Are in Rout

Big Part of Radical Army Surrenders and Estonians Are 75 Miles From Capital

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.—The Bolshevik forces are evacuating Petrograd and removing all stores, according to a dispatch to the "Berlingske Tidende" from Helsingfors. The dispatch adds that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, is transferring his headquarters to Nizni-Novgorod and that the anti-Bolshevik movement is growing daily.

Would Surrender Petrograd

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Leon Trotsky, the Russian Minister of War, has ordered Zinovieff, the Bolshevik governor of Petrograd, to surrender that city without a fight, if it is attacked by the Northern Russian forces, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The foregoing corrects dispatches received from London last night which apparently were garbled in transmission between London and Copenhagen. The dispatches last night made it appear that the Bolsheviks had been ordered to surrender a town named "Sinnovoff," which does not appear on available maps, the name having been confused with Zinovieff, the commander of Petrograd.

In Northern Russia, the dispatch adds, the Bolshevik forces have been defeated and a large number of them have surrendered. In addition, great numbers of peasants are reported to be in revolt in various parts of Bolshevik Russia.

"Reds" Completely Routed

Esthonian officials claim that the defeat of the Bolsheviks after the capture of Narva amounted to a complete rout, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to "The Daily Mail." Esthonian advance guards are within seventy-five miles of Petrograd and continue to capture prisoners, arms and munitions, including an armored train.

It has been learned that the Esthonians intend to push as far east as the

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Representation in German Assembly

THE distribution by parties of the members of the new German National Assembly, which will convene in Weimar February 9, and the corresponding representation of those parties under their old names in the last Reichstag are as follows:

Present name.	Old name.	Description.	Delegates.
Majority Socialist.	(Same)	Moderate Socialists.	197,197.
Christian People's.	Centre.	Clerical.	81
Democratic.	Progressive.	Bourgeois Radical.	91
German National.	National Liberal.	Moderates.	161
Minority Socialist.	(Same)	Monarchists.	44
Guelf.	(Same)	Radical Socialists.	23
Bavarian Peasant's League.	(Same)	Handwerker Separatists.	19
Wurttemberg Bourgeois.	Independent.	Anti-Socialist.	4
Possante and Workers'.	(Same)	Republican.	15
Democratic League.	(Same)	Polish.	2
Total.			397,421

There will be no Polish party in the Constituent Assembly, as the Poles of Posen refused to elect representatives, thereby demonstrating their secession from the German state.

Opponents of Intervention Of Capital and Labor Planned

Supreme War Council Is Told Lenine Has Gained Support of Old Rivals

By Frederick Moore

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The decision of the Supreme War Council to call a conference of Russians followed a full inquiry into the actual condition of Russian affairs. Competent witnesses of high standing were called.

Evidence from these and other reliable sources shows that though the Bolsheviks were losing power appreciably toward the end of the year—so much so that Lenine was reported to have proposed to the executive committee of the Soviet congress to surrender to the Allies forthwith, a proposal defeated only by a narrow margin—recently their power has been increased by the addition of certain elements which dislike foreign intervention in Russian affairs.

Fear that intervention necessarily would be accompanied by a counter revolution, or even the restoration of monarchy, led the social revolutionists of the Left, some of the Mensheviks, or minority Socialists, and even a number of the cooperative unions to declare that in the event either of intervention or of a counter revolution they would support the Bolsheviks.

Red Army Increased

The Bolsheviks have further strengthened their position by building up the Red army, which is now estimated to have enrolled 300,000 well equipped men under complete discipline because of high pay and assured rations. This is Lenine's strong card against an uprising of his unarmed opponents.

Withdrawal of the German armies also has helped to buttress the position of Lenine by enabling the Bolsheviks to reoccupy a large part of the territory they surrendered at Brest-Litovsk, while the German revolution and the possible spread of revolution to other western countries have greatly increased the self-confidence of the Bolsheviks and added greatly to their prestige in the eyes of the Russian masses.

The great powers have also to consider Russia's economic condition, which has been disastrously affected by the Bolshevik policy of clinging to a "dictatorship of the proletariat," armed suppression of adversaries and occasional outbursts of systematic terrorism.

According to information before the conference Russian economic affairs are always the same, namely, a record of progressive starvation and financial ruin. Chaos prevails. Supplies of coal, iron and foodstuffs from the Ukraine and the Urals have ceased.

The government rationing system seems to have broken down utterly, except in Moscow and a few other places. Petrograd and Northern Russia depend entirely upon their own resources for food. Trustworthy information gives the daily death rate in Petrograd from starvation as 1,000. This and removals have reduced the city's population in fourteen months by more than half.

Railroads in Straits

The transportation system is not far from absolute paralysis. The railways are out of repair, and there is a serious lack of fuel. Many manufacturing plants have closed, while the output of those factories still in operation is less than half of the pre-revolutionary standard.

Government finances depend upon the printing press. It is estimated that there are 32,000,000 rubles in paper money in circulation, and the

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British Plan For League Gains Favor

Plenary Session To-morrow Likely to Accept English Proposal as Basis

Russian Mission Is Being Formed

Labor Laws and Control of Waterways Discussed; War Council Meets Today

PARIS, Jan. 23.—While awaiting replies from the various Russian factions to its proposal for a conference, the supreme council of the peace conference met again at 10:30 o'clock today. Meanwhile, the joint Allied commission is being made up, although no names have been announced.

All the members of the council were present when the meeting began.

The official announcement, issued this afternoon, said:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and associated powers and the Japanese representatives met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay. The meeting proceeded with the examination of the agenda for the plenary meeting of the conference on Saturday. The following questions were considered for this purpose:

"FIRST—International legislation on labor.

"SECOND—Responsibility and punishment in connection with the war.

"THIRD—Reparation for war damage.

"FOURTH—International régime of ports, waterways and railways.

"In addition, the meeting began consideration of the procedure to be adopted with regard to territorial questions.

"The Supreme War Council will meet to-morrow morning at 10:30 a. m. Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig and General Diaz will be present, as well as the military representatives at Versailles of the Allied and associated powers."

U. S. and Britain in Accord

The solution of the Russian problem proposed by the Supreme council yesterday is considered here as the first visible manifestation and realization of American and British accord on the great issues before the peace congress. This accord was pledged in speeches and in private expressions in England by both President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George.

It is understood that, inasmuch as the Supreme Council has accepted the American plan for settlement of the Russian question, the British plan may form the foundation of the structure which the peace congress may erect to house the league of nations.

The plan for settling the Russian question is virtually identical with that which Premier Lloyd George suggested in his note to Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, on January 5.

Identical With U. S. Plan

It is understood, though no official admission has been made, that the British plan for the creation of a league of nations is essentially identical with that which American experts formulated after close study of every promising available plan among the two score which were presented.

While yesterday's official statement was silent on the question of the redemption of Russia's foreign debt, there is some reason to believe that, through unofficial but powerful sources assurances have been conveyed that the Bolsheviks will recede from their threat to repudiate this debt in consideration of relief through Entente aid of desperate economic conditions in Russia.

It is believed that assurance on this point induced France to sanction the plan, which averts the spectre of financial loss to French holders of Russian securities.

Public Support Expected

A strong point of the position assumed by the Supreme Council in the Russian proposition is that in the event of its rejection by the Bolsheviks, public opinion may be expected to support any measures necessary to restore order, while other Russian governments necessarily must comply with the offer as the price of Entente support.

Out of the Russian negotiations it is hoped that some unanimous agreement will be reached that will bring representatives of that country into subse-

